THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

One regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Pan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several hundreds and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. J. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto; and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE At the Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.

☞ Register and Star will please copy. 67.—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves, Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

HARDING.

May 25, 1855 53—

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 9—tf.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1855. No. 81.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years. F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

'Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For Sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER "AUTORIA," CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington:

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" " week,	9 00
" " day,	1 50

For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.

Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.

A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.

July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Merino Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST-PREMIUM !—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Badlin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

September 28, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence, in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually*, at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93-tf Register will please copy

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.

Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jacknets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

FANSI FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

NEGROES FOR SALE.—ON THE 10TH OF September I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in Pittsborough, eight negroes belonging to the estate of Joshua Williams, deceased, consisting of men, boys, and girls on one and two years credit—of those who purchase them, a bond and approved security will be required, bonds bearing interest from date. This 8th of August, 1855, by a decree of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN, *Executor*.

Aug 10th, 1855. 77—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. P. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department of the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 80 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months,	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " " "	1 25
	$62 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.

The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough coruse of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information address

E. E. WILEY, *President*.
Emory P. O., Va.

July 5th, 1855. 66—wst.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex-ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President*.

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES, BY THE HON. Henry W. Hilliard.

Life in California, Mountains and Mole Hills or recollections of a Burnt Journal, by Frank Marryatt.

Cone Cut Corners, by Benauly.

The Watchman,

The Slave of the Lamp by Wm. North.

Turkey, Russia, The Black Sea, and Circassia. by Capt. Spencer.

Jovey Pratt's Progress, or Adventures, in a Philadelphia Hose House, founded on facts, by H. C. Watson.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott. 2 vols. Octavo.

Lights and shadows of an English life; ten nights in a Bar room, by Arthur. Our countryman; or Brief Memoirs of eminent Americans. Illustrated by 103 portraits, by Binson J. Lossing. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, July, 1855. 78—

Petersburg Female College.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on Wednesday, the 26th September, 1855. The Directors are making large additions both to the College Building, and to the Boarding Department, which will be completed by the beginning of the Session. The large and increasing patronage has made these additions necessary. Ample accommodations are provided for Boarders.

For full information respecting the course of Studies, terms of Tuition, &c., see the Annual Catalogue, which will be sent upon application to the President, Rev. GEO. W. CARTER, or to any one of the Directors.

D'ARCY PAUL, Ch'm.
W. T. DAVIS,
J. R. COOPER,
WESLEY GRIGG, } Directors.
E. P. NASH,
WM. LEA,
JOHN LYON,

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 8th, 1855. 103—w8m.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful; it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

☞ EMBRIODERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late STEAMER AFRICA the handsomest and cheapest asssortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls. Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to

ANDREW J TERRELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6

MESSRS. RAYNER AND BARRINGER.

RALEIGH, N. C., *Aug.* 31*st*, 1855.

To the Editor of the American Organ:

You will please publish the following letter from myself to Hon. D. M. Barringer. This letter was forwarded to Mr. B. at Saratoga nineteen days ago, with a request to the Postmaster at that place to forward it to Mr. B. in case he had left there. I have waited till this time, in the hope that I might be able to have Mr. B.'s letter published at the same time with my letter to him. But inasmuch as there seems to be some doubt whether my letter to him, or his in reply, may not have miscarried—and inasmuch as there is a systematic attempt being made to pervert and misrepresent this whole matter, I feel that in justice to myself and to the cause of truth, I ought not to withhold my letter any longer from publication. My letter will probably reach Mr. Barringer through the press, sooner, than through the mail. It is to be hoped Mr. Barringer will reply, as he can and probably will, through the public press. His answer will be as anxiously waited for by me, as it will be looked for by those who feel any interest in this matter.

I, at one time, intended to have made a publication over my own name, reviewing all the facts, and reasonable inferences growing out of this affair. I may do so hereafter. For the present, on this letter I rest the vindication of my *opinion*, often expressed in public, that there was an understanding between the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in this country and some of Mr. Pierce's leading friends, that the Roman Catholic vote should be given to Mr. Pierce on condition that some member of that church should have a seat in his Cabinet.

There has been made an unworthy attempt on the part of a portion of the anti-American press and the anti-American advocates to evade the force and effect of Mr. Barringer's statement, in his letters to both Mr. Ellis and myself, by *pretending* to discover an issue of veracity between Mr. Barringer and myself—and some of them have been base and mendacious enough to *pretend* that I had been exposed in misrepresentation. All this is designed to divert the public attention from the real question at issue. It is to screen from public indignation, the parties to the bargain, by trying to get up a *new* issue. *No one* who has read all that has been published on the subject, believes that there is the slighest ground for impugning my veracity, or that there is the color of an issue of veracity between Mr. Barringer and myself. Some will, no doubt, try to believe it—and some will *pretend* that they do believe it—but all such I leave to the self-condemnation of their own consciences, for *denying* with their lips the conviction of their hearts.

Respectfully,
K. RAYNER.

—

RALEIGH, *August* 7, 1855

MY DEAR SIR: I have just reached Raleigh, after an absence of more than two weeks, and on my return I find your letter of July 20th. In this letter you request me to publish your letter of the 6th July. Had I been here when your last letter arrived, I might have published the first as requested—but since the appearance of your entire letter to Mr. Ellis, I can hardly suppose you desire the publication of your entire letter to me. If you do, however, you herein find a copy of it, which you can have published if you desire its publication.

I must confess I feel surprised at the *turn* this matter has taken. And you must pardon me, for my review of all the facts and incidents connected with it, and for trying to recall the same to your recollection.

Tis true, there is no issue between us, in regard to any matter of *fact*. Your statement to both Mr. Ellis and myself confirms my account given of the conversation between us on the subject alluded to. But in regard to the inference to be deduced from your statement, the impression made on your mind by the communication of the Pope's Nuncio, *at the time*, as stated in your letter to Mr. Ellis, is entirely different from what mine is *now*—and entirely different from what I understood yours to be, at the time of the conversation between us.

Allow me to call to your recollection, the circumstances under which this conversation occurred between you and me. I called to see you at Yarboro's Hotel sometime about Christmas, I think. After talking on various subjects, the subject of the *American* movement was introduced, I forget whether by you or myself. I stated to you that I really felt alarmed at the progress and grasping policy of the Roman Catholic church in this country. You replied that our people here knew nothing of the Roman Catholic church, as you did, who had witnessed its action in Spin, where it had full power. You then went on to speak of the sale of indulgences, which was still practiced in Spain—that on certain festivals or saints-days in the year, you had often seen large placards put up at prominent places along the streets of Madrid, containing a regular tariff of prices, at which indulgences would be granted for the commission of sins—among other things, I recollect you mentioned the item of release from the obligation of an oath, to be obtained by paying a certain sum, &c., &c. At this I recollect I expressed my surprise—and said, that badly as I thought of the Romish church, I did not suppose this sale of indulgences was practiced by that church any where in this age. You replied, "Oh yes, it is still kept up in Spain." You then went on to speak of the denial by the Spanish Government of the right of decent burial to any Protestant who might die in Spain—that no religious service was allowed to be had at his burial—that not more than three persons were allowed to attend his body to the grave—that they were not allowed to take the body to the grave in any vehicle more respectable than a common cart—that they were required to take the body out of the city along some obscure way and bury it in the fields—and that most of the bodies of Protestants thus buried, were supposed to be disinterred by the anatomists. You mentioned some instances of Protestants of high social position, that had died in Spain, whose bodies had thus been disposed of, and whose graves could not be afterwards found by their friends. I asked you, how it would have been with yourself, if you had died when there. You stated that you had your arrangements provided, that in case of your death, your body was to be embalmed and brought home to the United States. You spoke further, of the intolerance of the Romish church in Spain—that there was not a single Protestant place of worship allowed in the whole Kingdom. Here I again expressed my surprise, and asked you if it was possible that the English Government, with all its well known influence in Spain, did not exact from the Spanish Government, the privilege of a Protestant chapel connected with the English embassy in Madrid. You replied no, it was not allowed even to England, although the British Government had long been endeavoring to obtain the privilege. You spoke of many other enormities and oppressions of the Romish church. In the course of the conversation, I said that I considered the Romish religion to be utterly incompatible with the existence of free government—that their assumptions of power in this country began to be alarming—that as you were not in the country at the last Presidential election, you were probably not well acquainted with the influences which prevailed in deciding it—but that there was very little doubt, but the Roman Catholic vote in the North was given to Mr. Pierce, in pursuance of an arrangement with Archbishop Hughes to that effect. You replied "You have no idea how well posted they are in Europe in regard to what is going on in this country." "Why Sir," (said you) "the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid told me of Campbell of Pennsylvania being a member of the Cabinet before I had ever heard of it, and before it was known in Madrid." I remarked, that was proof there had been a bargain, that the Roman Catholic vote should be given to Mr. Pierce, and that that church should have a seat in the Cabinet, &c.—You then went on to state the incidents connected with the Nuncio's conversation with you—that it was at a party given by one of the members of the Cabinet in Madrid—that the Nuncio came up to you, stated to you the fact of Mr. Campbell, a Catholic, being a member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, and expressed his gratification, that his church was so strong and influential in the United States, as to obtain such an honor.

I did not consider this conversation between you and me as confidential, or as *quasi*-confidential. I spoke of it often in the course of conversation with many persons—and I spoke of it publicly in a speech in Richmond. On my return from Philadelphia in June, I saw you in Baltimore, at Barnum's Hotel. I then said to you that I had spoken publicly of what you had said to me, in regard to the remarks of the Pope's Nuncio, about the appointment of Mr. Campbell in Mr. Pierce's Cabinet—as I did not consider it at all private or confidential. You replied certainly it was not. And I then went on to state the terms in which I had related it; and said to you I wished to be correct about it, as I should probably speak of it again. You said I had given it correctly—and then repeated the circumstances, under which the conversation with the Nuncio occurred—and what he had said to you, viz: that before you had received any information in regard to Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, before it was known in Madrid, and was a matter of doubt and conjecture, he (the Nuncio) stated to you that Campbell of Pennsylvania, a Catholic, was a member of it. You said nothing of the date of this conversation,—whether it was before the 4th of March, 1853, or after that time.—True, the impression left on my mind, by the conversation with you, was, that it was before the 4th of March; but I never so stated in any public speech I have made—for I did not then, nor do I now, think that makes any sort of difference. Whether before or after the 4th of March, mattered not to me; for the point which I always made in alluding to it was, that the Pope's Nuncio being put in possession of the information, before the United States Minister had heard of it, and before the public in Madrid had received the news, was a humiliating reflection to every patriotic American; and afforded proof that the bargain had been agreed on before the election, and that the bargain had been fulfilled.

In your letter to Mr. Ellis and myself, you confirm the statement as I had given it. In your letter to me of July 6th you say—"before I had any authentic and certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while it was still a subject of conjecture at the court of Madrid, he (the Pope's Nuncio) told me that Judge Campbell of Pennsylvania was appointed, and that he was a Catholic, which was the first information I had either of his appointment or his religion."

In your letter to Mr. Ellis of July 23d, you say—"Before I had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he (the Pope's Nuncio) told me that Mr. Campbell was appointed, and that he was a Catholic, which was the first information I had of either."

I do not know in what exact words I was reported in the newspapers, as having referred to this matter in my speech in Washington; to which report I presume Mr. Ellis referred, when alluding to it in his 4th of July oration. Of the several public addresses I delivered at the North, I never saw the reporters notes of one, before going to the press—and they were so badly reported (as must, I suppose, necessarily be the case, in the confusion attending these mass meetings, and the hurry of getting them to press) that I soon ceased giving myself any concern about them.

Inasmuch as the Anti American press has endeavored to evade the force of this statement of mine (fully confirmed and sustained by you) by a contemptible quibble, as to whether the Nuncio's communication to you was before or after the 4th of March,—and inasmuch as you differ with Mr. Ellis and myself, in regard to the *impression* you had, *at the time* of the Nuncio's communication, and the impression we have *now*,—the duty I owe myself, as well as the duty I owe the American cause, and to Mr. Ellis, my personal friend. requires that I should appeal to you, to your sense of justice as well as of generosity, to calmly review with me the circumstances, the history, of this matter—to request of you, that you will refresh your memory in regard to the minute details—and let us see, if we can not by a process of fair logical deduction, arrive at a conclusion a little different from that which in the unwillingness of your kind nature, to judge harshly in any quarter, you may have arrived, *at the time* of your conversation with the Nuncio.

In the first place, you say the communication was made to you by the Pope's Nuncio, "before you had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid." Let it be recollected there is no telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe—consequently, the news could not have been transmitted in that way. It could not have been first carried by a sailing vessel, for the steamers far surpass them in speed. There are no steamers plying across the Atlantic, but the regular Ocean mail steamers—therefore, the news must have been carried by some one of them. Is it reasonable to suppose, that after the formation of the cabinet the first steamer that left the country, should have carried but one letter or but one newspaper, containing so important a piece of news as this—and that this one letter or newspaper should have been sent to the Pope's Nuncio, alone? I suppose no sane man would contend for such an explantion as this. We must take it for granted then, that the news of the construction of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet was first carried to Europe, by one of the regular Ocean mail Steamers—and that the steamer that carried out the news took the information in divers letters and newspapers, and to divers persons, yourself (the minister representing our country) among others. In the nature of things then, in the name of reason I ask how could the Pope's Nuncio have stated it as a fact, when, as you admit, it was still in doubt and the subject of conjecture in the public mind?—unless the knowledge had been communicated to him before the Cabinet was formed? There is but one possible state of facts, by which such conclusion may be avoided. If the mails containing the news happened to reach Madrid on the very evening the Nuncio made the communication to you—and he happened to open his mail and read, before going to the minister's party, and you did not—why then, on meeting at the said party, an hour or so afterwards, he might be before you in having the information. And it is on this point, that I request you to try and refresh your memory. Did the news reach Madrid that night and was it known there publicly next morning? and no longer "in doubt, and the subject of conjecture?" But again—did the Nuncio mention to you the names of any other members of the Cabinet? I take it for granted, you enquired of him, if you supposed he was speaking from authentic information. If he did not, it proves that he knew nothing of the names of the other members; for if his object was simply to give you a piece of information in regard to your own country, which he had the good fortune to get hold of before you, he would certainly, as an act of social courtesty, have given you the names of all the Cabinet. If he did not know who they were, then it proves that he did not get his information by the channel that carried the information to others, but must have gotten it *beforehand*. But please try and recollect, whether you enquired of him, who were the other members of the Cabinet. If you did not (anxious as you must have been to learn this news) it only proves, that from the manner, circumstances, and incidents, you did not regard him at the time, as speaking from authentic information transmitted after the formation of the Cabinet; but on private data based on some other source of information. But did the Pope's Nuncio tell you that Mr. Campbell was "a member of the Cabinet"—or did he say he was appointed *Post Master General?* If he had said he was appointed Post Master General, that even would have been no evidence that his information was based on the official announcement of the Cabinet, after its construction was made public—for if there was a bargain, it may have been for this very place that he bargained. But his not naming the position in the Cabinet which Campbell held, and merely stating that "he was appointed," in the Cabinet,—shows that his information was based on conjecture resulting from prior knowledge.

Now, my dear Sir, you will please allow me to advert to the circumstances of our first conversation on the subject in Raleigh—the connexion of words—the sequence of ideas. I was speaking of the grasping policy of the Romish church in our country—its interference in politics, and controlling influence in the last Presidential election. It was in reply to this, you remarked, how well posted the church in Europe was in regard to our country; and that the Pope's Nuncio had given you this information, about Campbell being in the Cabinet, before you had heard of it, or it was known in Madrid.

I need hardly say to you, that in a rational conversation between two intelligent men on any given subject, every remark, suggestion or reply, made by one to the other, must have some *point* about it—some *object* in it—the purport of which can be best understood by reference to the context, the association of thought or word in which it is used—the proceeding idea to which is a response, either affirmatively or negatively. You will recollect, I was speaking of the danger from the Romish church in this country—its interference in our politics—its having decided the Presidential election, &c. Your remark in reply was by way of affirmation, as I understood it, viz:—that that church was well posted as to our affairs in this country—that the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid gave you the first information you had of Mr. Campbell's being a member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet; before you had received the news, and while the construction of the Cabinet was in doubt, and a subject of conjecture in the public mind there. You will please allow me to ask of you, what was your object in making that remark to me in immediate response to my suggestion, that the election had been carried by the Roman Catholic vote, in pursuance of an understanding that that church should be rewarded in return—if it was not, by corroborating my suggestion, and confirming me in my impression? Why have mentioned it all, if your view of the matter *was* (I mean your view *at the time of our* conversation) that the Nuncio had received his information through the ordinary channel of the mail? and that was the only way he could have derived it (in the absence of previous knowledge) unless we resort to the still more strained supposition, than an express was forwarded to him, after the arrival of the steamer at some European port, in advance of the mail.

I assure you, my dear Sir, I am by no means disposed to criticise your letter to Mr. Ellis, as a matter of choice. Your reply to him as well as to me, fully confirms my version of your conversation. But inasmuch as you have gone out of the record (you will please pardon me for saying so) to controvert and destroy the force of the *inference* drawn by both of us—that this communication to you by the Nuncio was confirmatory of the charge of previous bargain which had been made—you cannot, I hope, find fault with my attempt, in self-vindication, to show that *our* inference *now* is correct, and *your* inference *then* was incorrect. You say in your letter to Mr. Ellis, you "*did* not at all suppose that he (the Pope's Nuncio) had any previous knowledge of an intention to appoint this gentleman to office, or that he knew, or had any reason to believe it was done in pursuance of any bargain or intrigue to this effect on the part of any persons whatsoever." This I can well understand—and this remark, I do not conceive, involves any issue between us, in regard to *opinion* even. You say you "*did*" not suppose so; meaning of course, *at the time* the Pope's Nuncio gave you the information. It is reasonable you might not have attributed his prior knowledge to the consummation of "any bargain or intrigue to this effect." As you had been for years out of the country, and were not thoroughly conversant with all the charges, issues, and undercurrents involved in the Presidential election—it is not probable that you should have suspected foul play. In the next sentence of your letter to Mr. Ellis, you say—"the inference I *made*, was (referring, of course, *to the time* the communication was first made to you by the Nuncio) that the appointment of a Catholic to this high office, being naturally a cause of much interest and satisfaction to the church of that faith, especial pains had been taken in some quarter to communicate the earliest intelligence of that fact, to the leading members of the Catholic Priesthood."—It is natural that such should have been, *at the time*, the inference drawn by an unsuspecting mind. But here, you will please allow me to request of you again, to try and refresh your memory. Of course, you must have been surprised—having heard nothing of it yourself—and will you be so good as to try and recollect, whether you enquired of him for the source of his information, and what was his reply—whether there was then any telegraphic communication to Madrid, from Havre or Paris—whether the mails by the steamer had arrived at Madrid on that evening. And in case there was no telegraphic communication, and the mails had not arrived that evening—will you suggest what other *possible* means there could have been by which "especial pains to communicate the earliest intelligence of that fact," could have secured its transmission to Madrid—unless we suppose an express in advance of the mails, had been despatched to Madrid, immediately on the arrival of the steamer.

You will pardon me for requesting you to be as explicit, as possible, for this reason. The presses and advocates of the Anti-American party are attempting to deduce a strained inference from your letter. They are trying to pervert your language into testimony in their behalf. They are trying to use you, to combat and disprove the reasonable inference *now* to be drawn, from the communication of the Nuncio to you. They are endeavoring to represent you as saying, that you *now* entertain the impressions which you say you had *at that time*, as the only way of accounting for the Nuncio's getting information, before you or the public in Madrid received it. Some of the more malicious and slanderous of the Anti-American presses and partizans *affect* to rely on your letter as impugning my veracity, even.—Hoping and believing that you are not willing that your name or your letter should be perverted to any such ends, I think I may appeal to your *justice* as well as to your generosity, to speak out, and forbid any such unfair use to be made of what you have written. May I ask of you—do you intend in your letter to say, that *your opinion now is*, that there was no such understanding as that referred to, in regard to the Roman Catholic vote being given to Mr. Pierce?—Do you intend to say, *your opinions now is*, that the Pope's Nuncio had "no previous knowledge of an intention to appoint Mr. Campbell to office"—before the authentic account reached Madrid? I should not ask you for your *present* views on these points, but for the fact, that the attempt is being made to represent you as entertaining opinions *now* similar to the impressions you were under, for the moment, when the communication was first made to you. You will subserve the cause of truth, and be doing an act of justice to those who are attempted to be wronged, by speaking out plainly and unequivocally on these points.

In the concluding sentence of your letter to Mr. Ellis, you say, in allusion to an "imperfect report of my speech in Washington"—you "wrote me a note for the purpose of correcting the erroneous impressions which might so readily be made on the public mind however unintentionally, from such a reference to a casual conversation in social intercourse, without a written statement of the facts." False deductions have been drawn from this part of your letter. The impression is attempted to be made, that you requested me to publish the entire letter, and that I had nevertheless *suppressed* all but one sentence of it. You will bear me witness, you made no request of me, in your first letter to publish the same. You first spoke of an "inexact" report of my remarks in Washington, which you had seen. You then go on to repeat what you had said to me. You then state what were your impressions "*at the time*" the Nuncio made the communication, very nearly identical with what you said in your letter to Mr. Ellis. You conclude by saying "if this subject is to be referred to at all again in public, although it was not originally so intended by me, it is but just to all the parties concerned, that it should be properly understood, and that this correction should be made." It so happened that there was no correction to make. I had spoken of the matter, not as *inexactly reported*, but as you gave the statement to me; and after I received your letter, when alluding to it in my public speeches, I generally read from the letter itself. As to its being "a casual conversation in social intercourse"—you will recollect that I told you in Baltimore, I had spoken of it publicly, not considering it at all confidential, and you said it was not so intended.

You will please allow me to call your attention to an editorial in the "Semi-Weekly Union" of the 28th July—in which the following language is used in reference to yourself: "He is at present at Saratoga Springs, in the State of New York, and he has stated to a gentleman in this city, of unquestioned intelligence and integrity, that the conversation with the Nuncio of the Pope, concerning the Cabinet of President Pierce, which has been made the foundation of so much falsehood and calumniation, transpired subsequently to the 4th of March, 1853, and to the reception of the intelligence thereof, and of the names of President Pierce's Cabinet at Madrid. Mr. Barringer also stated that he had addressed two letters to Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, stating the time of the conversation and its circumstances and purport, and asking that gentleman to do all parties the justice to state the *facts* in the case, but that Mr. R. had suppressed both letters, and had wholly refused to correct the falsehoods in the premises." This statement, on first reading it, I knew to be a foul and malignant slandor. It was not only entirely unlike you, but I knew it was impossible you could have said to any one, that this conversation with the Nuncio was "subsequently to the reception of the intelligence of the inauguration and of the names of President Pierce's Cabinet"—for at that time I had your letter, stating that the time of the conversation was "*before* you had any authentic and certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while it was still a subject of conjecture at the Court of Madrid." I knew it was impossible you could have told any one I "had *suppressed* your two letters, and had wholly refused to correct the falsehoods in the premises"—for at that time I had your letter, in which you state that the variance between your statement to me, and my remarks at the meeting in Washington, as *reported*, was "an error doubtless of the reporter." This article in the Union is a slander on you as well as myself. It represents you as saying to some one at Saratoga, the very opposite of what you had said to me in your letter. I confess I have been looking for an authoritative denial by you of the slander in the Union. To say nothing of what is due to yourself, I think it due to me. I have not seen or heard of any retraction of this slander, by the Union. If any one ever gave this information to the Union, it is due to the cause of truth—it is due to society—that his name be given up to exposure. It is not necessary to my vindication, however. He *charges* me with falsehood. In publishing the extract from your letter, I have *proven* falsehood on him.

I hope, my dear sir, you will pardon this long and I fear tiresome and disagreeable letter. You have yourself in times past, been assailed, and had your conduct and your motives aspersed.—You can make allowance then, for my anxiety that this matter may be properly examined, and the truth elicited. I ask for nothing but justice, and am willing to leave the public to the rational interpretation every fair-minded man must place on the facts disclosed. Your unwillingness that you should be misunderstood to the injury of Mr. Pierce or the Pope's Nuncio, will, I am sure, operate to prevent your allowing your name to be used, or your opinions perverted, to the injury of me.

Please answer at your earliest convenience—as I am anxious the vindication of my *opinions* even, shall be speedy and complete.

August 12, 1855.

This letter was commenced five days since, but owing to indisposition for the last four days, has not been concluded till to-day.

Yours very truly and respectfully
K. RAYNER.

P. S. Are there any data in your possession, by which you can identify the date of the party given by the Spanish Minister, at which the conversation took place, between the Nuncio and yourself.

K. R.

Hon. DANIEL M. BARRINGER, Saratoga. N. Y.

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RALEIGH, September 2, 1855.

WM. W. HOLDEN, ESQ.: You will herewith receive (through the hands of my friend, W. H. Harrison,) a letter received by the mail of yesterday evening, from Hon. D. M. Barringer. I tender to you this letter for publication in the Standard.

I feel perfectly willing to leave this matter to the decision of every fair-minded and unprejudiced man, on due reflection, after reading my letter to Mr. Barringer and his letter in reply to me. And I, therefore, request of you to publish my letter to Mr. B. with his letter herewith sent. To say nothing of the reasonableness of this request—the publication of my letter is indispensable to the proper understanding of his letter in reply.

If you will publish my letter to Mr. B. I will procure the publication of Mr. Barringer's letter in the papers here friendly to the American party—the Register and Star.

Respectfully,
K. RAYNER.

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SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., *Aug.* 28, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day received your letter dated 7th inst., but postmarked Raleigh 18th inst., and also postmarked Saratoga 27th, whence it has been forwarded to me at this place, where I have been since the 10th of this month. I refer to these dates and facts for the purpose of accounting for any seeming delay in answering your letter—a delay which I regret as much as yourself. I now hasten to reply to it as briefly as possible, considering the nature and length of your communication. Omitting all comment on the tone and spirit of your letter, I shall refer to its material parts with every disposition to do you the most ample justice, consistent with truth, remarking only that, in my opinion, your letter was not needed for your own vindication.

As to the principal subject of your letter, the substance of the conversation had with me by the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid, in reference to the appointment of Mr. Campbell as a member of the Cabinet, I have nothing to vary, add to or detract from the contents of my letter to you of the 6th July, or of that to Mr. Ellis of the 23d July, which latter has been published. It is true that the Nuncio was the first person who told me of this appointment, and that this took place before the organization of the Cabinet was *generally* known at Madrid. But it is not true that the conversation occurred before the 4th of March, or before the Cabinet was formed, or before intelligence of this fact had been received at Madrid. Information of the formation of the Cabinet had been received at Madrid on that very day, but it had not yet reached the public mind, nor had it then reached me, until informed by the Nuncio. You ask, in your letter, how is this possible? The answer is plain, and may solve the doubts which you seem to have, and remove the error into which you have, unintentionally, fallen on the subject. There is a telegraph from Paris to Madrid, and from the French and Spanish frontier, which is some 250 miles more or less from Madrid. This telegraph (which is not electric, but of signals, or was then,) is owned by, and is under the direction of the Spanish government as well as the "*Correo*," or mail express, from Bayonne to Madrid. In this way the government often, and in fact generally, obtains information of important events one, two, or even several days before intelligence is received in the usual and regular mode of conveyance by the mail. I remember a striking instance of this in the circumstance that the death of Gen. Taylor was made known to the government by telegraph, and that the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an unofficial note, communicated the melancholy event to me the day preceding its public announcement by the press of Madrid, and several days before it was finally confirmed by the regular arrival of American papers and letters at the legation. So in the case of the conversation referred to with the Nuncio, the government had doubtless received information of the formation of the Cabinet at Washington, either by telegraph or express in advance of the intelligence made public by the ordinary means, and some person connected with the government or with that department of it, having control of the despatches and the mail, believing that it would be agreeable to the Nuncio to have this information, especially as a member of the Cabinet was reported to be a Catholic, mentioned it to him; and it so happened that I saw him soon afterwards, when he mentioned the fact to me, before it was known to the public generally, who were still in ignorance and doubt as to the matter. Whether the news was actually received by telegraph or by written despatches to the government, as was often the case, and then made known to the Nuncio by some person having knowledge of the fact, as I have stated, I cannot now pretend to say. Nor is it material. I am sure there was no impropriety in the mode in which he was informed, and that there was no surprise on my mind about it, nor, I presume, with any other person familiar with the facts. Whether other names of the Cabinet were mentioned or not, or whether Mr. Campbell was mentioned by him as having charge of the Post Office Department, I cannot now certainly remember, though my belief is that he did so state. All however, was made known to me very soon thereafter, and I think the next or succeeding day was made known to the public generally. At this distance of time, I do not remember the exact day.—There was nothing extraordinary at all in the whole affair, as extraordinary as it certainly would have been if the Nuncio had mentioned the circumstances to me in such a way and under such circumstances as to induce me to believe he had a previous knowledge that the appointment would be made; and much more had there been any reason to believe that he was cognizant of any political bargain or intrigue to that effect, as there certainly would have been if he had informed me before he received information of the appointment being actually made. The whole amount of it is simply this: That he happened to receive this information as to the formation of the Cabinet a short time before I did, and before it was generally known at Madrid who constituted its members.

The reason why I remember the circumstance at all is, that he expressed his pleasure at the appointment of a Catholic to office, and his admiration of that feature of our republican government which excludes no one from office on account of his religious opinions. He did not, as you misunderstood me to say, according to your letter, "express gratification that his church was so strong and influential in the United States as to obtain such an honor," but he more than once on subsequent occasions, alluded to the principle of religious toleration as one of the fundamental bases of our political institutions. There are other misapprehensions, certainly inadvertent, in your letter, to which I do not here deem it important to allude. I have referred to this conversation with the Nuncio, when in social intercourse with others as well as yourself, surely not for the purpose of proving a political bargain with Archbishop Hughes, or with any other Catholic persons in the last Presidential election of the United States, for as you properly remark, I "had been for years out of the country and was not thoroughly conversant with the charges and issues, and undercurrents of the Presidential election." I had nothing to do with it; but as a representative abroad, endeavored to serve the interests of my country without reference to party distinctions of any kind whatsoever.

But I have mentioned this conversation for the purpose of showing the interest taken in our country by the higher order of the Catholic Clergy in Europe; and as an illustration of what I have had several occasions to observe, as I did to yourself on this subject and in this very connection, that the leading members of that church are as familiar, or more so perhaps, with the character of our institutions and people—our resources—our geography—our general history and progress than many of the wisest statesmen of Europe. I repeat, I have never connected it in my own mind or otherwise, for the purpose of proving the charge of political corruption to which you refer—but for a totally different object, as just stated. And herein lies your great mistake—but one into which, with your views on the subject of that charge—and without the knowledge of the facts connected with the conversation, which I possess, you might naturally fall. I mentioned it for one purpose—you employ it for another, without, as I think, any just ground for doing so. You are mistaken in supposing that I ever mentioned it to you at any time as confirmatory of the political charge to which you refer. I could not have done so, for I never believed so. I do not now believe so. It would have been absurd in me to believe so, unless I had imagined, as you seem to think, but which the facts do not sustain, that the Nuncio had previous knowledge that the appointment was to be made, and before it really was made. The first time I saw, in what I regarded as an imperfect report of your speech at Washington, published in the Raleigh Register, the circumstance of this conversation used as proof of this charge, I hastened to correct the erroneous impression, in my letter to you of the 6th of July at Niagara Falls. And when I saw that I was afterwards quoted as authority for a statement in a 4th of July Oration at Washington, for saying not only that the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid, gave me this information—but that it was given even "before the Cabinet of the President was known to the public here" in the United States—and that it was used to establish, in part, this charge of political corruption, I wrote to the author, Mr. Ellis, to correct the statement, in a letter which has been published.

It was entirely proper and not "out of record" that I should state, as I have done in the letters on this subject, my own inferences from the information communicated to me. It was essential to the whole truth; for without it, erroneous impressions were being made, never intended by me—and, in my opinion, not justified by the facts. When this matter was referred to by us at Baltimore in June last, when I met you but for a short time, I did not at all suppose that it had been, or that it was to be used in connection with this charge, nor did I suppose, in our first conversation at Raleigh, that it would be used for any purpose, publicly. For although the conversations with you were not confidential, but in the freedom of casual social intercourse, I could not suppose I would be quoted as authority on such a subject and for such a purpose, in public addresses, without a written permission and statement from me. In reply to your inquiry whether I intend in my letter to say that my opinion *now* is "that there was no such understanding as that referred to in regard to the Roman Catholic vote being given to Mr. Pierce, or whether your opinion *now* is that the Pope's Nuncio had no previous knowledge of an intention to appoint Mr. Campbell," I answer, unhesitatingly, that my opinion has not changed, and that I certainly think the communication made to me by the Pope's Nuncio affords *no proof of such a charge or understanding*. Whether there be *other* allegations and facts circumstantial or direct, which may be presented to sustain this charge or not, I am not aware. And, as an honest man, I am bound to presume innocence until guilt is shown, in all cases, and especially in a matter affecting so deeply the honor of the country as well as the high parties immediately implicated.

You need not fear, my dear sir, that any unwillingness on my part that I should be misrepresented to the injury of Mr. Pierce or the Pope's Nuncio, could operate to allow my name or opinions to be used or perverted to your injury. I wish to do justice to all and the cause of truth. Your integrity or veracity is not in question. You state what you believe to be correct. You only draw an *inference*, and form an *opinion* from a fact which you think is legitimate—but which I, with necessarily a better knowledge of the circumstances, feel confident, is erroneous and ill-founded. As to any supposed bias, political or otherwise, contrary to truth as I understand it, it is scarcely necessary to say that I would scorn to allow it to influence me. It is hardly necessary to say to you and others to whom I am at all known, that while I have never been a violent partizan or zealot, I have always been a consistent *Whig* in politics, and in religious faith a *Protestant*. But in the one and in the other, I have endeavored to exercise a spirit of toleration, as most congenial with truth and sincerity in both. And if while in active political life, though now for some time past out of the vortex, I have endeavored to practice toleration towards my opponents, I certainly will not now abandon a spirit so essential to republican freedom, and especially at a period in our affairs, when the nation needs the *united* efforts of *all* her conservative, patriotic and truly national men, of every party and section, to avert impending dangers which threaten our government and people, and, in an especial manner, our own region of the country.

As to several particulars which you report of our conversation in Raleigh, about the practices and worship of the Romish church in Spain, and especially as to the statement that many, or that any Protestants, denied the right of Christian burial, being given over to the "*anatomists*"—and as to the "*sale of indulgences*," if you mean the sale of indulgences as practiced in, and before the time of, the Reformation, and not the worship of the Virgin and the Cross, constantly found in public places of worship, and often in the public offices and streets, with inscripsions and placards attached, promising indulgence for sins on condition of prayer and payment of certain monies, with which every traveller in Spain and some other parts of the Continent is familiar—and as to some other less important particulars to which you refer in this part of your letter, I can only remark that there are several discrepancies from what was really said, and that you are evidently mistaken, without intending to be so, in several matters. I allude to it also for the purpose of showing how easy it is to make inadvertant mistakes, in attempting to report a casual conversation had in a cursory manner and in the frankness of social and friendly intercourse. Deeming this portion of your letter irrelevant to the main subject, and that my reply may not be too long, I omit any further observation upon it.

As to that portion of your letter which refers to the publication of mine to you of the 6th of July, I have to say, that my desire and expectation was that if the subject was alluded to again in public, the correction should be made by publishing all and not merely a part of the letter—the *inferences* made by me as well as the facts stated—for I think that both were necessary to the correction requested and a just understanding of the matter. As, however, a similar statement was made in my letter to Mr. Ellis, of July 23d, which has been published, I do not how deem the publication of the one to you important. The copy of it, which you suppose you had forwarded to me was not the same, but a copy of my letter to you of the 20th July, requesting the publication of that of the 6th as soon as possible; of which letter, however, I had retained no copy when written.

As to the statement of the Union of July 28th charging you with suppressing my letters, &c., &c., I freely admit there was cause of complaint. And as soon as I saw a notice of it in another paper, (for I did not see the Union itself,) I sent a note dated July 30th, to the Editors of that paper, which I enclose a copy. Whether it has appeared or not in that paper, I do not know—but presume not, from your letter—and therefore I will again, at once, forward a copy with a request that it be published, or that the offensive portion of the statement be corrected.

I remain, very truly and respectfully yours,
D. M. BARRINGER.

Hon. KENNETH RAYNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Who can read the following facts, and then deny that the Northern Know Nothings are Abolitionists—enemies to the South—the Federal Constitution, and the Union.

It is a Fact—That the Whig and Know Nothing papers in the South are unable to designate a Representative elected to the Congress or Senate of the United States, in any one of the free States by the Know Nothings, that is not an abolitionist or free soiler.

It is a Fact—That every representative from the free States in the Congress or Senate in the United States that the Know Nothings have elected, or assisted to elect, is in favor of the repeal of the Nebraska bill, and the repeal or modification of the Fugitive slave law.

It is a Fact—That the Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts have removed Judge Loring, an able and upright Judge, from office because he decided that the Fugitive slave Burns should be delivered up under the Fugitive slave law—and this same Know Nothing Legislature elected Henry Wilson, an Abolitionist, to the Senate of the United States, and the said Henry Wilson voted in the Senate of the United States to repeal the Fugitive slave law.

It is a Fact—That the Know Nothings of Wisconsin elected Durkee, an ultra Abolitionist to the Senate of the United States.

It is a Fact—That the Know Nothing legislature of Michigan, passed resolutions instructing Gen. Cass and Mr. Stuart, the Senators from Michigan, to vote for the repeal of the Fugitive slave law—the Nebraska and Kansas bill. And the same Know Nothing Legislature of Michigan passed a law refusing the use of the prisons of the State of Michigan to the officers of the United States government to secure Fugitive slaves.

It is a Fact—That the Know Nothing Senate of Maine passed resolutions declaring the Fugitive slave law unconstitutional, and demanding its immediate repeal—and in favor of abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia—and declaring that he should never consent to the admission into the Federal Union of any more States with constitutions authorising Slavery.

It is a Fact—That every govenor elected by the Know Nothings in the Free States is an Abolitionist.

It is a Fact—That the grand councils of the Know Nothings in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire have passed strong Abolition and slavery resolutions.

It is a Fact—That the Know Nothings, of the North are in favor of proscribing all white foreigners and Catholics from Office, and are at the same time in favor of full civil liberty to FREE NEGROES.

It is a Fact—That the negroes of the North vote with the Know nothings, and have been *repeatedly complimented for their patriotism in thus voting by the Know Nothing organs.*

It is a Fact—That the leaders of The Know Nothings in Kentucky are, or have been Emancipationists, where ever that question has been agitated, and they dare not deny this statement.

It is a Fact—That the Know Nothing Legislature of New Hampshire have elected that notorious Abolitionist John P. Hale to the United States Senate—and his colleague, Bell, equally as strong an enemy to the South.

It is a Fact—That a committee of the New Hampshire Legislature, to whom were referred the resolution of the Maine Legislature on the subject of slavery, has reported in favor of a union of the free States to demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and against the admision of any more slave States into the Union.

It is a Fact—And a damning one—that in the face of all these facts, the Southern Know Nothings have the effrontery to claim that their party is *National*, and friendly to the South!

It is a Fact—That not one of the facts above stated can be truthfully denied by any Know Nothing or Know Nothing organ of the South.

LAFAYETTE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS—LETTER FROM JARED SPARKS.—One of the quotations forged by the unscrupulous order is the saying attributed to Lafayette, that "if the liberty of the United States is destroyed, it would be by Romish priests." The following letter from Jared Sparks as to the sentiment ascribed to Lafayette is pointed and satisfactory:

Ohio Statesman.

CAMBRIDGE, July 27, 1855.

DEAR SIR: On my return home, after a long absence, I find your letter of June 30th, from Niagara Falls.

As to the first of your questions, I believe no historical fact can be better established than that Washington was not in Boston between the years 1775 and 1789, and that he was never there with Lafayette.

That Laf

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1855.

To our Subscribers.

We have recently sent, by mail, accounts to about three hundred and fifty of our subscribers—the gross amount of which is a fraction over *four thousand dollars!* No one of these three hundred and fifty accounts, thus sent, is of later date than 1853; many of them are due from 1848 and 1850, and some of them from June, 1848, the time at which we took charge of this establishment. A considerable portion of our profits—if they should be realized—during that long period, *is as yet in unpaid accounts.*

We trust those indebted will do us the favor not to wait for a collector, but to mail directly to us, as we shall save thereby *one-fifth* of the amount. We have to pay the collector twenty cents out every dollar which he collects for us. Mail, at our risk, in the presence of the Postmaster, or have him register the letter as containing money. The cases in which money is lost when sent by mail, are very rare; and besides, when mailed as above directed, the loss, if any, will be ours.

We respectfully request all who are indebted, to send the money. It can make no material difference whether the precise amount is known to the subscriber, as a receipt will be promptly returned showing the time paid for.

Our subscribers are aware that we are not in the habit of troubling them with such appeals; but it is better both for them and for us, that prompt and regular payments should be kept up. Certainly, we do not desire to annoy any one—even such as have been reading the Standard for ten years without paying for it; but we must respectfully insist on keeping this brief notice under our Editorial head until we feel sure that all concerned have had an opportunity of reading it.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Referring to the arrival of physicians and nurses from Savannah and New Orleans, and the additional accommodations provided for the sick, the Herald of Friday says:

"Our city has thus arrived at the point, at which, if it had been possible to have attained it a month earlier, more than a hundred lives might—nay, would—have been saved. Let us then look forward with hope that the epidemic will be stayed in its destructive course, and the mortality begin and continue to decrease from this day. The disease has evidently assumed a milder form; and when taken in hand immediately, and the patient has good nursing, it rarely proves fatal; for in most cases when it has proved so, the cause has been justly attributable to default of these two highly important requisites."

The deaths in Norfolk on Wednesday were fifteen, on Thursday, the 30th, seventeen; and in Portsmouth on Tuesday, eleven.

"Among the sick are Messrs. Camp, Cashier of the Exchange Bank; Hatton, Teller of the Farmers' Bank, and Higgins, Teller of the Virginia Bank—the two latter said to be very ill."—*Herald.*

Among the deaths in Norfolk, we observe those of Dr. Constable, Dr. Nash, Mrs. Whittle, wife of Commodore Whittle, Mrs. F. B. Todd, Mrs. Jones, widow of Walter F. Jones, Esq., and Mrs. Elizabeth Starke.

A correspondent of the South-Side Democrat gives the following gloomy view of the condition of the two cities:

"To one who has never witnessed a city suffering from a pestilence, I can convey no adequate idea of the weary desolations of Portsmouth. It looks like the fallen city of the Arabian Nights, in which every thing was suddenly petrified and frozen into silence and death. Closed stores, perfectly deserted streets, window shutters everywhere fastened, and nothing to relieve the frightful and unnatural blankness of the scene, but hearses and coffins and corpses!—We are humbled, scourged, bowed in the dust before a power in whose hands the strength of man is weakness and his wisdom folly. Dr. S—— of New Orleans, who has himself lost three children, I believe, by the fever, and whose experience of its ravages is second to that of few men of his age in the world, perhaps, informed me a day or two since, that, in his judgment, yellow fever was a bane for which no antedote had yet been discovered, and that human skill was entirely inadequate to its management.

When I tell you that such a disease is seizing our citizens at the rate of over fifty a day, in a population of certainly not more than twenty-five hundred, you may have some idea of the fearful nearness with which death stares us all in the face. There is no civil government, no printing press going, scarcely a store open, no buying or selling, save for the trade in drugs, no banking, no legislation, no visiting, save Death's visitings, and, worse than all, no hope."

LATEST—THE FEVER ON THE INCREASE!

We received no Norfolk papers by the last mail, but we learn from the Petersburg papers that the fever is on the increase in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

On Friday last there were *forty* burials in Norfolk, and one hundred new cases of fever.

The Rev. Mr. Dibrell, of the Methodist Church, died on Saturday. Rev. Mr. O'Keefe and Rev. Mr. Ashwanden, of the Catholic Church, were very sick. Capt. Selden Allen, conductor on the Seaboard Road, was much worse; and Mr. James H. Finch, foreman of the Norfolk Argus, who has been publishing the paper by his own labor alone for so many weeks, was down with the black vomit, and his life despaired of.

Contributions are pouring in from all quarters.—The *Transcript* contains nearly two colums of acknowledgements of funds, medicines, assistance, etc. Among other things, the citizens of Philadelphia have sent Bay Rum, Cologne Water, Aromatic Vinegar, Quinine, Lemons, Arrow Root, Tapioca, Sago Pearl, Barley, Oat Meal, and pure Ice Cream, (from Deleware county,) for the convalescent. These articles are sent by Express to Baltimore, and from thence by way of the Bay Line of steamers, go to Portsmouth.

AID FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

We learn that the following sums have been contributed by the congregations in this City, for the relief of the suffering poor of Norfolk and Portsmouth—collections having been taken up on Sunday last:

Episcopalian congregation,		$175 00
Baptist	"	50 00
Methodist	"	40 00
Catholic	"	50 00
		$315 00

The Minister not having arrived, there were no services in the Presbyterian Church.

We learn that a larger amount would have been contributed by the Methodist congregation, if previous notice of the collection had been given.

Hiram Lodge, of Freemasons, has contributed fifty dollars.

These amounts, together with subscriptions already made by citizens generally, and with what will still be raised, will reach about one thousand dollars.

About sixty thousand dollars have thus far been contributed for the relief of the two Cities. Every dollar will be needed, as we learn that the drafts upon the funds amount to not less than one thousand dollars per day. We learn, for example, that there are two hundred children made orphans by the disease in the two Cities, who are dependent more or less on charity. Add to this seven or eight hundred cases of fever—the fear upon the surrounding country, cutting off the regular supplies of food and nourishment—the high prices of every article of the kind—the constant demands for medicines, nurses, coffins, and the like, and we can form some idea of the unfortunate condition of these stricken places.

The prompt and liberal manner in which the claims of the sufferers have been responded to in all quarters, is highly creditable to the benevolent, Christian character of our people.

MESSRS. RAYNER AND BARRINGER.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day, the letter of Mr. Rayner to Mr. Barringer in relation to the Nuncio affair, and Mr. Barringer's letter in reply thereto.

We call the special attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. Barringer.

Our space to-day will not allow of anything like a review of the letters, or of the facts generally involved. In our next we propose to examine these letters, and to show, in a plain and dispassionate manner, where censure justly rests from first to last in this matter. With Mr. Rayner, we "feel perfectly willing to leave this matter to the decision of every fair-minded and unprejudiced man, on reflection," after reading his letter to Mr. Ellis, his letter to Mr. Barringer, and Mr. Barringer's reply.

By the way, the Star and Register still refuse to publish Mr. Barringer's letter of July 23d, dated Saratoga.

Will the K. N. papers of the State publish Mr. Barringer's reply to Mr. Rayner? We shall see.

GEN. CASS ON KNOW NOTHINGISM.

We copy to-day, from the Detroit Free Press, an able and eloquent letter from this venerable patriot on the subject of Know Nothingism.

We invite the attention of Southern men to a single point in this letter. It is this: The platform of the Know Nothings, adopted at Philadelphia, and that *mainly by Southern delegates*, expressly permits an opinion on the power of Congress over slavery in the Territories—that is, Southern Know Nothing delegates *have no opinion* on a subject so important in itself, and so vital in its consequences to Southern interests. Gen. Cass, in this letter, *expresses his regret that the Philadelphia Convention did not pronounce against the existence in Congress of any power over slavery in the Territories.* Gen. Cass is a citizen of a free State, and a strict construction Democrat. Behold the contrast!

Gen. Cass, a Senator from a free State, has made some of his ablest efforts in the Senate and elsewhere, to show that Congress has no power over slavery in the common Territories; Kenneth Rayner, John H. Haughton, J. T. Littlejohn, R. W. Wharton, Albert Pike, and others, Southern men, *have no opinion*, according to their own votes at Philadelphia, on this vital subject!

TARGET FIRING.—We have seen the target used by a sqad of seven muskets of the Oak-City Guards, under the command of Lieut. Scott, on Saturday evening last, and if we may judge by this specimen of their skill with the musket, they will be found hard to beat. The target is twenty-one inches diameter, and was well riddled at a distance of eighty yards; and from the following it will be seen that the average shots are much better than common:—In an average of three shots, Corporal Sandford is best, his shots being 3¼in.; Private Benton's (second best) 3¾in.; Sergeant Spelman's (third best) 3 7-16in.; Private Dudley's (fourth best) 3⅝in. Sergeant Spelman made the best single shot, it being one-sixth of an inch from the centre. This is the best musket shooting we have heard of lately. Fayetteville Light Infantry, try again.

AID FOR NORFOLK.—We learn that 2,000 pounds of flour have been sent by the mechanics of Haw River (at Trollinger's Bridge,) to the sufferers of Portsmouth and Norfolk. One day's labor was contributed by them for this purpose.

Maj. Collins, of this place, has sent two barrels of flour to be appropriated to the same object. And we learn that the farmers of Northampton, Halifax, and other Counties along the line of the Railroad, have recently contributed and sent down a large stock of provisions for the same purpose.

YELLOW FEVER DEATHS AT RICHMOND.—W. C. Shields, and William B. Cain, Esqs., of Norfolk, died at Richmond on Saturday last, of yellow fever. The disease was undoubtedly contracted in Norfolk, although both of them had been in Richmond several days.

THE FAIR AT HENDERSON.—We learn that John S. Dancey, Esq., of Edgecombe, will deliver the agricultural address at the Union Fair, which is to be held at Henderson, Granville Co., on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of October next.

"Kansas is said to be a fine *hemp* growing country."—*Star.*

Since getting the above information on a subject in which he felt a *high* personal interest, the editor of the Star has concluded not to emigrate to Kansas.

HARPER.—We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Pomeroy for the September number of Harper's Magazine. The value of this work is in every respect fully sustained.

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—The September number of this publication has been received. It contains several valuable and interesting articles. The present Editors are, H. R. Bryan, Clement Dowd, J. B. Killebrew, Jas. A. McQueen, A. H. Merritt, and Coleman Sessions.

☞ We regret to learn that Col. Murchison, President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, is dangerously ill of typhoid fever, at his residence in Summerville. We trust his valuable life may be spared.

THE ARATOR.—The September number of this valuable publication has been received. The Editor makes a stirring appeal on the subject of the approaching State Fair, which we shall publish in our next.

☞ We regret to hear of the death of Edwin A. Heartt, Esq., of Hillsborough, the Junior Editor of the Recorder.

We omit several items of news, as well as Editorials, to make room for the correspondence between Messrs. Rayner and Barringer.

CHOWAN FAIR.—We have received, and will publish soon the premium list of the Chowan Agricultural Society.

COUNSEL.—But few of the reading public are aware how continually an editor is called upon to advise his patrons on every subject, from politics to the breed of cattle. Through the whole range of our duties none has perplexed us more than to tell our readers what to take for a cure when they are sick. Hitherto this has been a severe trial to all our skill, but it will not be hereafter. We have been taking, and have seen the evidence from others that have taken Doct. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. They need but a slight trial to convince the most sceptical how far they are superior to the other medicines we have had in use. They have one single property of great importance to the sick and that is *they cure.* *Boston Herald.*

The Know Nothings of the Ashland district, Kentucky, have elected to congress the man who publicly declared that in his "heart of hearts he hated Henry Clay," over the bosom friend of the great statesman, and the executor of his will.

N. Y. daily News.

The *News* might have added that Nelson county, which gave Clay 1,320 to 608 for Polk, gave Clark 1,026 to 819 for Morehead—the first time it ever gave a Democratic majority.—*Albany Argus.*

From the Detroit Free Press.

General Cass on Know-Nothingism and the Power of Congress over the Territories.

Below will be found a letter from General Cass, defining fully and clearly his views upon know-nothingism and the power of Congress over the Territories:

DETROIT, Aug. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

SIR: The public journals contain a letter dated July 24th, written by General Houston, which has just met my eye, and in which he says he perceives, by the papers of the day, that "General Cass has approved the platform of the American order, as proclaimed to the world by the convention at Philadelphia." I had observed the statements to which General Houston alludes, and had let them pass unnoticed, for it would be a hopeless task to endeavor to correct all the misapprehensions and misrepresentations to which it is my lot, as well as that of all other public men, to be exposed in these days of party strife. And, indeed, I could not suppose that such assertions would deceive any one who had heard or had read my remarks in the Senate of the United States, on the 5th of February last, upon the presentation of the resolutions of the legislature of Michigan instructing the senators of that State to vote for an act of Congress prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States. Upon that occasion, while declining to comply with those instructions, I took the opportunity to express my sentiments in relation to the new political movement, which sought to acquire and exercise power by secret combinations, bound together by the sanction of an oath, which, it is said, made it the duty of its members to surrender their individual convictions to the expressed will of a majority of their associates. I then observed: "Strange doctrines are abroad, and strange organizations are employed to promulgate and enforce them. Our political history contains no such chapter in the progress of our country as that which is now opening. The questions of constitutionality and policy, which have been so long the battle-cry of parties, are contemptuously rejected, and intolerance, religious and political, finds zealous, and it may be they will prove successful, advocates in this middle of the nineteenth century, boasting with much self-complacency of its intelligence, and in this free country, founded upon immigration, and grown prosperous and powerful by toleration. * * * We want no new parties, no new platforms, no new organizations; and the sooner these dangerous efforts are abandoned, the better will it be for us and for those who are to follow us in this heritage of freedom."

I might well suppose, after the expression of these views upon the floor of the Senate, and under circumstances of peculiar responsibility, that any further action on my part would be unnecessary to prove my consistency as a disciple of the school of Washington and Jefferson, and Madison and Jackson, in the rejection of a dangerous innovation, inconsistent with all the principles those patriots taught, and which, in effect, aims to transfer the great political duty of an American citizen from the light of day, where it should be exercised in this land of freedom, to secret conclaves, as unfriendly to calm investigation as to wise and patriotic decision. But the extract from the letter of Gen. Houston has shown me that these reports have received more credit than I had believed, and this consideration has induced me thus publicly to notice and to contradict them. My opinions, indeed, upon any subject are but of little consequence, except to myself, but, if they are worth referring to, they are worth the trouble of making the reference a true one.

I have no sympathy with this plan of political organization—none whatever; neither with the means it employs nor the objects it seeks to attain. Its secrecy, its oath-bound obligations, its control of the ballot-box, its system of proscription, striking both at political rights and religious duties, and its inevitable tendency to array one portion of the community against another, and to carry deadly feuds into every corner of the land, of which we have just had a terrible proof, written in characters of blood, and are doomed to have many more, if this movement goes on—for this is but the first instalment of death, and how many others are to follow, and to what extent, and when the last is to be paid, and after what lamentable vicissitudes, is known only to Him who foresees events and can control them—these characteristics mark it as the most dangerous scheme which has ever been introduced into our country to regulate its public action or its social condition. It is the *Orangeism* of a republic—scarcely better in principle than its monarchical prototype—of a republic whose freedom and equality justify as little as they invite the introduction of a machinery whose operation is concealed from public observation, but whose consequences are as clear as they are alarming.

Gen. Houston gives credence to the report that I approve "the platform of the American order, as proclaimed to the world by the convention at Philadelphia." I am aware that changes have been made both in the name and in some of the principles of this new organization. But these changes do not remove my objections to it. Its spirit of exclusion and intolerance remains, and, with it, its evils and its dangers. It is a book to which I cannot be reconciled, whatever edition, whether the new one or the old one, is offered to me. There is, indeed, one principle laid down in that convention which meets my concurrence—and that is, that "Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the territory of the United States." I regret, however, that the body which thus pronounced against the exercise of the power did not also pronounce against its existence, but carefully *pretermitted*—to use its own words—the expression of any opinion upon that point. Still, I approve its action upon the subject so far as it goes. It is a step in the right direction, and I should rejoice to see it followed by every political party in our country. It is a step, too, towards the security of political rights—this opposition to the legislation of Congress over the internal affairs of the people of the Territories, and, among others, over the relation of master and servant, or that of husband and wife, or parent and child; for these matters of domestic policy are subjects which should be left to the territorial communities, and to divest them of the power to regulate them is an act of unmitigated despotism. The negation of all power of interference by Congress in the internal government of the Territories is the true constitutional doctrine, and the only safe and practicable one, and I am rejoiced that, after years of opposition—of obloquy, indeed—it is fast establishing itself upon impregnable grounds.

The misapprehension which has prevailed upon this grave subject is among the most extraordinary political events of my time. One would naturally suppose that in this country the dogma of internal government by an irresponsible legislature over a distant community, unrepresented in the ruling body, would find but little favor, and that the power to establish and put in operation a government might well be defended, while the power to control all the concerns of human life would be left without an advocate. The difference is broad and practical, and should be the dearer to us, as it was the very consideration urged by our revolutionary fathers in their contest with the mother country, which began by argument, but ended by arms. It was asserted as early as 1774, when the Continental Congress declared that the English colonists "are entitled to free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal polity," &c. In that great struggle, the patriots who conducted it conceded to the British Parliament the authority to organize colonial governments, but denied their right to touch the *internal polity* of the people. And for the support of that great principle, denied and derided as it is now, they went to war.

I observe that a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, Governor Hunt, of New York, in a letter just published, speaks of the Nebraska bill as "based on the absurd theory of territorial sovereignty." I never heard a man support or approve that measure for such a reason. Gov. Hunt has mistaken the sneers of its enemies for the views of its friends. The Nebraska bill rests upon no such theory—upon no theory at all, but upon the stable foundation of the federal constitution, and of the natural rights of man.

I know of no one who claims sovereignty for the Territories. All concede their dependence upon the United States. But within this relation there are mutual rights and duties, and the questions—what power may Congress lawfully exercise? and are the people of the Territories divested of all rights?—must be determined, not by politico-metaphysical considerations, arising out of the attribute of sovereignty, but by the Constitution of the United States. To the law and to the testimony. By that constitution the general government is a government not only of granted, but of limited powers, and Congress can exercise no authority which is not given by the great charter that brought it into existence. Let any man put his finger upon the clause of that instrument which confers this power of internal interference, and I will abandon the principle, long as it has been cherished by me; and that is many years, as will appear by reference to the Globe of March 31st, 1832, which contains an article written by me, and entitled "A review of the opinion of 'the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case.'"

In that article I observe that the clause of the constitution authorizing Congress to "dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property of the United States, refers to territorial rights, and grants no jurisdiction over persons." Among other things I say: "The power to dispose of, and make needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory and other property of the United States, and the power to exercise general jurisdiction over persons upon it, are essentially different and independent. The former is general, and is given in the clause referred to; the latter is special, and is found in another clause, and is confined to the federal tract, (the District of Columbia,) and to places purchased by consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings." This is the same doctrine subsequently advocated, and more fully developed, in my Nicholson letter. I repeat that this power of internal legislation cannot be found in the constitution, and vain have been the efforts, by pressing into its service a thousand and one expressions in that instrument, to prove it to be there; a diversity of reference which, of itself, furnishes a strong presumption against the authority even if there were no other grounds of objection.

Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in some considerations published by him upon this subject, and to which I have elsewhere referred, well remarked that "there is no specific power in the constitution which authorizes the organization of territorial governments." He adds: "If this power be implied from the specific power to regulate the disposition of the public lands, it must, under the above rule, be limited to means suitable to the end in view. If Congress go beyond this in the organization of a territorial government, they act without limitation, and may establish a monarchy. Admit that they may organize a government which shall protect the lands purchased, and provide for the administration of justice among the settlers: it does by no means follow that they may establish slavery." Judge McLean here brings the constitution of the United States to the support of the good old revolutionary doctrine, that the right to establish colonies or Territories does not carry with it the just power to interfere with and regulate the domestic concerns of the people who inhabit them. He pronounces slavery to be one of these concerns, saying that "it is a municipal relation of limited extent, and of an equally limited origin. It is a domestic relation, over which the federal government can exercise no control."

I have never known the time when the democratic party was called upon by higher considerations to adhere, faithfully and zealously, to their organization and their principles than they are at this day. Our confederation is passing through the most severe trial than it has yet undergone. Unceasing efforts are making to excite hostile and sectional feelings, against which we were prophetically warned by the Father of his Country, and if these are successful, the days of this constitution are numbered. The continued assaults upon the South, upon its character, its constitutional rights, and its institutions, and the systematic perseverance and the bitter spirit with which these are pursued, while they warn the democratic party of the danger, should also incite it to united and vigorous action. They warn it, too, that the time has come when all other differences which may have divided it should give way to the duty of defending the constitution, and when that great party, coeval with the government, should be united as one man for the accomplishment of the work to which it is now called, and before it is too late. It is the American party, for it has neither sectional prejudices nor sectional preferences, and its care and its efforts extend wherever the constitution of the country extends, with equal regard to the rights and interests of all. I believe the fate of this great republic is now in its hands, and, so believing, I earnestly hope that its action will be firm, prompt, and united, yielding not one hair's breadth of its time-honored principles, and resisting to the last the dangerous efforts with which we are menaced; and, if so, the victory of the constitution, I doubt not, will be achieved.

I am sir, respectfully,
your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

For the Standard.

ADELPHIAN HALL, MASONIC INSTITUTE, Aug. 25, 1855.

In the dispensation of an All-wise Providence the fell destroyer, Death, has invaded our circle, and removed from our midst our esteemed friend and fellow-student, Duff Street, of Newbern, N. C.

He died of Consumption, at his father's residence, on the 24th April last, and though cut down in the morning of life, he met his untimely fate with manly fortitude and christian resignation. During his connection with the Adelphian Society, of which he was a leading member, he was highly esteemed for his devotion to its interest, universally beloved for his exemplary conduct, energetic character, promising talents and laudable ambition. But he has gone forever from amongst us—gone to the grave, and it is our mournful privilege now to offer this simple tribute of respect to his cherished memory. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the bereavements of his afflicted family, his loss to our Society, his absence from the Recitation Room, and from the evening ramble; yet our grief is partially assuaged by the remembrance of his many virtues, and by the assurance that his released spirit has gone to God.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Adelphian Society, tender our tearful sympathy to the friends and relatives of the deceased, and that, as a token of respect, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we would timely heed the solemn admonition given us by the death of one of our members, so young and gay.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased. Also, to the North Carolina Standard, Greensboro' Patriot, People's Press, and Newbern Journal for publication.

A. J. BOYD,
S. FULTON,
J. M. LYNCH. } *Com.*

MRS. FRIEDEMAN.—We are pained to announce that the lady of Dr. V. Friedeman, has fallen a victim to the scourge.

She cheerfully engaged in the arduous service of nursing and watching the sick and dying by night and day, and will be gratefully remembered by those who were beneficiaries of her kind attentions, which ceased not until she too became an easy prey to the fell destroyer.

MUSIC.—We were surprised, and almost startled, a day or two since, by the soft and distinct notes of a piano in a house on one of our most fashionable streets. Although these instruments are very numerous here, and are played upon by many, with great proficiency, correctness and gracefulness, we have not, for weeks, of course, heard the sound of one. The soothing strains of music, and musical voices in song, are not heard now. What then could have prompted one to touch the keys so lightly and charmingly at such a time of sadness, silence, and gloom? We had heard that a fair one lay sick of the fever just at hand—contending with the inroads of the fearful disease; and it is possible that some friend, with a full heart beating with sympathy, was playing the favorite tune of the suffering one, hoping thus, perhaps, to soothe her sorrow, calm the shattered nerves, or charm away her fears. The familiar notes fell strangely on the ear, and broke upon the silence of the hour, like the sweet whisperings of Faith and Hope in the still room where Death enters for his ready victim!

Norfolk Argus.

[From the Philadelphia North American of Thursday morning.]

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

UPWARDS OF TWENTY PERSONS KILLED, AND OVER FORTY WOUNDED.

There occurred yesterday another scene of Railroad disaster, which was accompanied by dreadful loss of life and limb.

It appears that the 10 o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia proceeded as usual on the way until they got about a mile above Burlington, (N. J.) when they discovered the train from New York coming down at full speed. The eastward bound train then attempted to back on to a sideling to let the New York train pass, when the track was crossed by a carriage and two horses, driven by Dr. Hannigan, of Columbus, N. J. The horses were caught by the hindermost car, knocked down and crushed to death. The Doctor was thrown out and made a very narrow escape, the carriage being shivered to pieces. This collission caused the rear car to be thrown off the track and dragged some distance, breaking it up, and dragging it after the emigrant car, which was smashed to pieces. The other cars were forced through it, and thrown down an embankment on either side of the road. There were five cars completely torn to pieces. A more sad wreck we never witnessed on a railroad. One of the cars was reduced to splinters. Another was cut in twain. The major part of the passengers in the rear cars were instatly killed or seriously injured.

The scene that ensued baffles all description. The consternation was so great, that a panic of horror seized on all who survived the awful calamity. Twenty-two persons were killed, and about forty wounded most shockingly—some so badly that recovery is almost impossible. Last night the remains of the dead were carefully deposited in coffins, furnished by the authorities of Burlington. The spectacles at the Town Hall was of the most painful character, fifteen coffins being arranged around the centre of the room. When we left, the Coroner of the place was about summoning a jury to investigate the case. Almost every house in Burlington contained one or more of the sufferers by this terrible catastrophe.—During the entire day this usually quiet town was the scene of the wildest excitement.

Four of the cars were mashed to pieces. In some cases the mutilation was horrible. One man had his arm torn off in a fearful manner. Another had an arm also torn off and thrown some distance up the embankment, and his legs separated from his body, his heart and viscerae strewn along the track for a great distance. One or two others were buried in the sand, and others were crushed to death between the sleepers. One man had his scalp taken off; another had his thighs broken. Several others had arms broken, and were lacerated and bruised in the most dreadful manner.

We have examined carefully the list of killed and wounded, and find none from North Carolina.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The entire number of applications under the bounty land law since March last, up to this date, is 209,800, of which 10,700 were filed in August. During the same month 8,700 warrants were issued. The total number issued is 24,000.

The net amount in the Treasury of the United States, subject to draft, is $19,916,619.

Messrs. Wm. M. Burwell and John W. Boyce have bargained for the entire ownership of the American Organ, which is held at $15,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2,—Last night as the steamer *James R. Grist*, was proceeding to Fayetteville, and when about two miles from this place, she came in collision with a small freight boat, containing six persons, upsetting it, and throwing every soul into the river. Two negroes were drowned, Mr. M. Bryant seriously injured, and the remainder rescued.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—160 barrels sold this morning at 40c. per gallon. Holders are firm at this price.

TURPENTINE.—There have been no sales this morning. But little coming in. Demand continues good. 38 barrels sold yesterday, at $2 85 per 280 lbs. for yellow dip.

ROSIN.—Further sales yesterday of 396 bbls. at $1 80 for large and $1 25 for medium sizes.

FLOUR.—The market is very well supplied, and a decline of 75c. to $1 per barrel has been submitted to by sellers, with sales of 100 bbls. Fayetteville super at $8 25 per bbl., cash.

SALT.—A cargo of 5,000 bushels arrived and changed hands on private terms.

TIMBER.—Sales of two rafts yesterday at $7 50 cash, and $8 per M. 90 days, for prime.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 1.

Not much produce coming in.—FLOUR, $7 50 to $8 50—COTTON, 11c. to 11¾c.—CORN, 80c. to 90c. per bushel.—OATS, 40.—LARD, 11c. to 12½c.—BACON, 12c. to 13c.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 85c.—FEATHERS, 40c.—FLAXSEED, $1 15.—BEEF, (on the hoof,) 5c. to 5½c.

MARRIED,

In Jamestown, Grant County, Wis., at the residence of Warren Hannum, O. L. Dodd, of North Carolina, to Miss Mercy Hannum, of Jamestown, Wis.

Also, at the same time and place, J. S. Howard, of Plattesville, to Miss Mary L. Hannum, of Jamestown, Wis., and twin sister to Miss Mercy Hannum.

DIED,

In McDowell Co., N. C., on the 25th ult., Mrs. MARTHA G. WILSON, wife of Dennis Wilson, aged about 55 years. She was a member of the Baptist church, and died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. The writer will not attempt an obituary, but, as a son, he cannot refrain from saying, *She was a good mother.* "Her children rise up and call her blessed."

In this City, on Sunday evening last, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. MARY JANE GORMAN, the beloved wife of A. M. Gorman, Esq., Editor of the Spirit of the Age. She had long been heavily afflicted, but her demise was sudden and unexpected at the time of its occurrence. A few moments before her dissolution, she called her husband, and after embracing him, asked him to meet her in heaven—and, without a struggle, quietly and serenely passed away. And the best of all is, she was ready for the summons. M.

In Orange county, on Friday morning the 24th. instant, Mr. David T. Tinnin, aged about 35 years. He was a kind neighbor, and much esteemed by all who knew him.

In Orange county, on the 17th inst., Mr. John Forrest, Sr., in the 93d year of his age. Mr. Forrest was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church at Cross Roads for more than sixty years. His wife, Ellen Forrest, died the 17th of January, 1855, in the 91st year of her age. She also was a consistent member of the same church for near three-quarters of a century.

In Alamance county, on the 21st of August, Mrs. Sarah Jane Bradford, aged about 24 years.

Also, in the same county, on the 22d, Mr. John Bradford, husband of the above, aged about 55 years. They were both buried in one grave.

In Caswell county, on Monday last, Mr. Nathaniel Lea, aged about 60.

---

650 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, situated in Greene County, on the east side of Bear creek, four miles north of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Survey. There are 300 acres cleared, 120 acres of prime lands yet remain to be cleared, lying level and in good form. The land is of as fair quality as any in this section of country—well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn or wheat; easy and pleasant to cultivate; entirely free from waste lands and in the midst of good society, and as healthy a place as any. The buildings are all good and new—a two story dwelling of convenient size, and all necessary out houses for the comfort of a family and convenience of a farm. The subscriber will sell the place at a low rate, as he is determined to sell. For particulars address the subscriber at Mosely Hall, N. C.

LEMUEL E. HARDY.

September 1, 1855 82—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
CONGRESS WATER,
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA,
SEIDLITZ POWDERS, and
SODA POWDERS.
With a general assortment of DRUGS MEDICINES and CHEMICALS. At the Drug Store of
ED. BURKE HAYWOOD.
Sept. 1, 1855. 82—

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the late John Atkinson, of Johnston county, have lost or mislaid a receipt or certificate of stock in the Bank of the State, for 62 Shares, No. 185, and dated June 29, 1835. Said certificate or receipt made out in the said John Atkinson's name.
ELIJAH ATKINSON,
AGRIPPA MITCHENER, } Exec'trs.
August 28, 1855. 81—3m.

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 18, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale in *separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—lawtDec 20.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from

THE LAND OF GOLD!
Reality Versus Fiction!
BY HINTON R. HELPER.

1 VOL. 12 MO. 300 PAGES; NEATLY BOUND IN cloth; price $1 Published and for sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand, by HENRY TAYLOR, *San Iron Building*, Baltimore. Sent free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar. The usual discount made to the trade.

CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. California Unveiled,
" 2. The Balance Sheet,
" 3. Society in California,
" 4. San Francisco,
" 5. San Francisco continued,
" 6. San Francisco concluded,
" 7. The Chinese in California,
" 8. Cursory Views,
" 9. Sunday in California,
" 10. Bear and Bull Fight,
" 11. Sacramento,
" 12. Yuba—The Miner's Tent,
" 13. Stockton and Sonora,
" 14. Voyage to California via Cape Horn.
" 15. Voyage from California via Nicaragua,
" 16. My last Mining Adventure.
" 17. The Vigilance Committee,
" 18. Bodega,
" 19. The Digger Indians and Negroes,
" 20. Are you Going to California?

Extracts from the Opinions of the Press.

"The author goes into an examination of the statistics of California to ascertain her actual value to the country, compared with her cost. He gives her full credit for her gold, examines her other resources, agricultural and commercial, and comes to the conclusion that, in spite of the treasure she has been pouring so liberally into the world's lap, she has not yet paid for herself. Much space is devoted to the question of her present solvency and her future prospects, and the views advanced are to us novel. A residence of three years in California, in which the author has, at different periods, dwelt in all its regions, from San Francisco up to the mines, has given him a right to speak upon it, and he utters no half-way opinion. He is positive in his statements, and copious in his citations of facts bearing upon them.—There is a fair share of adventure in this volume. The author sees all the lions of the Eureka State, goes into the drinking and gambling saloons of San Francisco, and gives us an account of their interior, witnesses a bull and bear fight and describes it very minutely, meets with Chinese, Digger Indians, and all the mixed nations that frequent the new State, works at the mines, both Northern and Southern, and gives in his experience, which, in one case at least, is very amusing, and, in short, presents a picture of the entire country as he saw it. We believe the book is destined to attract attention. There is a freshness and *naiveté* about it which removes it from the class of common works of travel."

Southern Quarterly Review.

"Aside from his own experience, the author advances a number of statistics and general facts in proofs of the truth and in vindication of the severity of his allegations. The book is very entertaining, and will be read with great interest by every body." *Baltimore Sun.*

"The author is a North Carolinian. He has written his book in a very agreeable style, and relates many interesting incidents." *Baltimore Clipper.*

"It is well written, and cannot be read but with wonder and amazement. The work must have a great sum." *Baltimore Patriot.*

"Mr. Helper supports his inferences and deductions by an array of facts and figures which stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the statements sometimes made and believed that California is hardly less than an earthly paradise. As we design shortly to give an extended notice of the book, we forbear more comment at the present time, farther than to say that *we* have also resided for several years in the "golden State," and know personally that most of the statements made in the books (dismal as they are) are briefly true." *National American.*

"It is a book of merit in point of ability and of value in its facts and truthfulness." *Richmond Examiner.*

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 1089—w4t.

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them all in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessities of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN,
N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. BARRINGER, } *Committee.*

August 21, 1855. 78

A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED TO ME by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison County," an election was duly held in said County, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said County seat at the place where Adolphus E. Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place:

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the County seat of Madison County at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

☞ Asheville News copy 4 times.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., Aug. 20, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 21st of Sept., next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:

$63,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $103,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 78—td.

Fall Stock---1855.
KERR & MARBURY,
Importers of, and Dealers in, China Glass, Earthenware, &c.

Nos. 74 AND 76, SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHIPS IRENE and John Rutledge, from Liverpool, 105 Crates and Hhds., of China and Earthenware, and from the Factories a large supply of Glass Ware and Domestic Goods—making our supply, as usual, very extensive and complete. They respectfully invite Merchants and others to an examination of their stock, as they are enabled and determined to sell upon as reasonable terms as any similar establishment in the Northern Cities.

Particular attention paid to packing goods for transportation.

August 21, 1855. 1088—w4w.

NOTICE.—STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S, on Wednesday, the 11th of this inst., one Jennet Mule, white, with shoulders scared very badly, right eye out, is about 15 years old. She is supposed to be making her way to Wake County. She was purchased from a man by the name of Shepherd in said county. If any person will take her up, and address us at Smithfield, N. C., so we can get her again, we will satisfy them for their trouble.

B. J. & J. LEE.

July 20th, 1855. 70—3td.

WM. J. BAKER. THOS. L. BARRAU

BAKER AND BARRAUD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Tabb's Buildings, Town Point
Norfolk Va.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1855. 58.—

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one of the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

NOTICE.
Valuable Real Estate in the Town of Newbern, N. C. for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL that valuable lot and Improvements situate on the South side of Pollok Street. The improvements consist of a large and handsome Brick Dwelling House, finished in modern style. In the Basement is a large Dining Room with Pantries attached and Cellars for Coal and Wood. On the first floors are three handsome Parlors with elegant Marble Mantels and ornamental Grates, French Windows opening upon the Piazzas, and Mahogany Doors all fitted with the best and heaviest Silver Plated fixtures. Connected with the Dining Room on the first floors, are large Pantries and close Closets, with all the modern convenient apartments and fixtures. On the second floors, is a fine Library Room with Book Cases handsomely fitted up, and three pleasant Bed Rooms with Dressing Rooms and Closets attached. In the Attic are three Chambers all neatly finished. Connected with the Dining Parlor on the first floor, is the Kitchen with a Wash House, Pump and Boiler, &c. beneath. Adjoining the Dwelling House, is a handsome Office with two Rooms, having ornamental Grates and convenient Book Cases, and connected with the Dwelling by a spacious Hall, which communicates both with the back Yard and Dwelling House. There are on the premises a House containing convenient and comfortable lodges for Servants, a large and convenient Store House, and the Grounds and Garden are stocked with the best and choicest Fruit Trees. The Stables front on George Street, and the lot on which they are situate, communicates on the back with the Dwelling House Lot. There are on this lot, Stables for five horses, a Carriage House, Cow House and Shed for Carts, &c. There is also on the premises communicating with Trent River, a large Brick subterranean Aqueduct built during the administration of Gov. Tryon which opens into this lot and keeps the entire premises perfectly dry and free from dampness and water. All the premises are in fine order, and it is believed a more desirable property never was offered for sale in Newbern. The Furniture, much of which was made to order, will be sold with the Dwelling House if desired.

ALSO THAT VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT Adjoining the above premises on the South Side of Pollok Street, and at present occupied by Mrs. Susan B. Waples. This is one of the best built Houses in Newbern. The Dwelling House is a Double one of Two Stories and has two Parlors on the first floor, with two pantries in the back part of the Hall and a pantry in the Piazza, three Bed Rooms on the second floor, a large and spacious Attic and fine and dry Cellars. On the premises are all convenient outhouses that are desirable. The entire premises have just been put in complete repair and are in fine order. All of this property is situate in a very desirable and pleasant part of the town, and on one of the principal and most fashionable Streets in the place, and in the immediate vicinity of the best water to be had in this part of the State.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE

In the Town of Beaufort, on the Front Street and immediately opposite the Inlet and on the Sound. This is one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in the town, or on the Sea Coast. The improvements consist of a Cottage with six Rooms, with front and back Piazzas, Lodges for Servants, Stables, Carriage House, &c. The lots are situate on a bluff, and are high, dry and of a pleasant soil to live on. The Furniture used in this House will be sold very cheap to the purchaser of the premises. Persons desirous of purchasing the above described Property, can view the premises at any time. TERMS OF SALE will be made easy to purchasers; and application can be made to GEORGE S. ATTMORE, Esq. at Newbern, who is duly authorised to sell all of this property.

JAMES W. BRYAN.

Baltimore, Aug. 1, 1855. 1074—4tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.

WM. COLLINS, President,
Office Seaboard and R. R. R.

August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL receive proposals for furnishing the Lunatic Asylum with one thousand cords of seasoned Pine and four hundred do. of Oak Wood, deliverable at the Asylum in the months of October and November.

Bids to furnish the whole or portion of each kind are solicited. Address

EDW'D. C. FISHER,
Superintendent L. A.

July 25, 1855. 70—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—FRANKLIN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855. Archibald Baker, John Hagood and wife Julia Ann, Thomas Horton, Harriet Baker, Martha Ann Baker and Calvin Pearce and wife Ruth, vs. Green Read and wife Mary, Sidney Mabry and wife Jane, and Ira Freeman and wife Elizabeth, Petition to sell Slaves.

It appearing to the Court that Green Read, Ira Freeman and wife, Elizabeth, and Sidney Mabry and wife, Jane, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2nd Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, Clk.

July, 1855. (Pr. adv. $5 63.) 8w.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg Va., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the,

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,
(Exclusively)
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,
CARROLL COUNNY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamiff F. Thompson.

At the close of each session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY, } *Board of Trustees.*

July 17, 1855. 1083—w4t.pd.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUPSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

A CLERK IS WANTED IN THE POST OFFICE, Raleigh. Address or apply to

W. WHITE, P. M.

July 30, 1855.

PROSPECTUS OF
THE CAROLINA PENNANT.

THE newspaper press of this City being devoted principally to the state, unprofitable and flat subject of politics, the undersigned have thought it would not prove altogether unacceptable to the community to give them an opportunity of patronizing an enterprise which has for its object the instruction and amusement of all classes, ages and sexes. With this purpose in view, we throw our PENNANT to the breeze, trusting that prosperous gales will soon waft it into the port of success.

Whilst we shall not advocate, Democratic, Whig or Know-Nothing measures, nor offer ourselves as the organ of any sect, faction or ism, we intend to speak independently and boldly on all subjects, our motto being "INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NOTHING." Wit, humor, fun and amusement of all kinds will be our special delight, but we shall expect at all times to be ready to doff our caps to the public with a view of contributing our share to their instruction. An able corps of writers of varied talents will be engaged to cater to the tastes of our readers, and no effort will be spared to make the PENNANT one of the prettiest, wittest, neatest, spiciest, most instructive, most entertaining and most desirable of all the publications of the State. We shall "know but the interests of our readers and the amusement of the public, we shall "see nothing" but what will entertain our readers, and we shall "hear nothing" but what will make our patrons our firmest and fastes friends.

Now, come all and give us a helping hand We appeal to no clique or faction, we have no one to wire-work for us, but we look to the whole people, to all ages, all classes, all sexes, for that support which is the breath of the nostrils of a newspaper enterprise.

The CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued every Thursday morning, printed on a super-royal sheet, with fair new type, at the following low rates:

Single subscribers $1 per annum, invariably in advance. If payment be delayed longer than six months, $1 50. If not paid until the end of the year, $2 00.

Any person sending us a Club of five subscribers with the CASH are entitled to an extra copy.

The first number of the CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued on the 16th of this month.

JOHN F. MILLER, } *Publishers.*
L. S. KEITH,

RALEIGH, August 6th, 1855.

☞ Papers throughout the State are earnestly requested to copy.

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy. Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Horsman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!
RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1855. John West *vs.* Susan West, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan West, the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Oxford, and also in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and answer said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to her.

Witness: Eugene Grissom, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford the first Monday of March, A. D., 1855.

E. GRISSOM, C. S. C.

July 17, 1855. 1083—t81.

DENTISTRY.
DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh, | Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, " | Dr. J. Farmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, " | Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill, | Drs. Chase & Hooker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 49—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&aw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES.

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va, }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, A